grave suspicions are suggested that the practice of breaking open and reading, or copying the letters, is a common practice under the present administration of the present Postmaster General, who was appointed for peculiar reasons, and maintains a peculiar relation to the Know-Nothings, whose correspondence, it is said, is chiefly rifled by the Post Office spies."

When James Campbell was elevated to the position he now occupies, we predicted that the Post Office Department would be filled with JESUIT SPIES, and used for the purpose of advancing the interests and furthering the designs of the Romish hierarchy. The Post Office Department was the one, above all others, that the Jesuita wanted control of. And while James Campbell is the mere automaton of the Pope, the Pope of Rome himself is virtually the Postmaster General of the United States! and knows more of the official doings of our government than the mass of the American people!

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1854.

VESPASIAN ELLIS, Editor. R. M. HEATH, Assistant.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence-oujure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jeal-ly of a free people ought to be constantly awake; ce history and experience prove, that foreign in-tuoe is one of the most baneful focs of a republican ernment."— Washington.

"I hope we may find some means, in future, or shielding ourselves from foreign influence, political commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Dean—"that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world."—Infereon.

Agents for the "American Organ.

JOHN T. AUDLEY, St. Anaph street, two doors from ling street, Alexandria, Virginia. ALFRED LEWSLIN, Richmond, Virginia. W. B. CROWLEY, 146 Baltimore street, Baltimore

W. S. CROWLEY, 146 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Maryland.

JOHN P. HILTON is our agent for Cincinnati and other cities in the west.

V. B. PLALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized. Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, northwest corner Third and Chestaut sts. The "American Organ" will be found for sale at Assu & Yarse, No. 22 Beckman street, New York.

A. D. Chalonser, Burlington, (N. J.,) is agent for the "American Organ" for the State of New Jersey.

M. J. Busse, Portamouth, Virginia.

W. F. Farish, Fredericksburg, Va.

J. C. Morgan, New Orleans.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers will please leave their names and address

All advertisements for the "Organ should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication.

American Convention in Cincinnati.

"A private letter gives some amusing particulars of the gathering of the so-called Know-Nothings at Cincinnati. The first fact that appears is the presence of a number of Wing leaders. Ultman, of New York; Conrad, of Philadelphia; Segar, of Richmond; Rayner, of North Carolina; Davis, of Kentucky, are among the list. No prominent Democrat is on the ground. How full of significance is this! The Whigs, finding that a number of Democrats have been entrapped into these Know-Nothing lodges, now come forth to take charge of an army already recruited to their hands, to divide the offices among themselves, and to carry out the measures they cannot consummate alone. That such an organization can last is impossible. The moment those Whig leaders are shown to be at its head, thousands will abandon it, and return to their former friends and to their old belief. Thus will another evidence be furnished to the world that there is but one enduring and indestructible organization in this country, and that is the Democratic party."—Washington Union.

Very amusing, no doubt, are the particulare received by the Union by a private letter from

received by the Union by a private letter from Cincinnati! Still more amusing will be the final official report of their proceedings, if any private hand should indite them for the Union So, then, there are none but Whigs in Cincin nati, in the convention, as a private letter in forms the sapient concector of this pretended

Has the editor of the Washington Union, a Seward, in New York, contrived to ge friends smuggled into the convention as de gates, to watch and report, and, if possible, to offuence its action? Has some member of that convention, just risen from a perusal of the Union's Know-Nothing doctrines, as given in its columns, to the world on the 17th day o October last, despatched the astounding news to the Union above quoted? And, "no pro inent democrat is on the ground!" Ther the Union's correspondent has ubiquity and ounsiscience! He can be at every hotel and know all the various members of that conven tion, numbering some hundreds, and know each man's political complexion!

"Where's Barnum?" He wants a few such curiosities as the editors and correspondents of the Union, and, as the administration has no further use for them, we would advise a sale to the renowned procurator of humbugs!

If the Union had prepared itself with such

reliable correspondents during the elections held in October and November, we should have seen published in its columns the follow ing election news, to wit:

"INDIANAPOLIS, ---, 1854. "DEAR UNION: The elections in this State have gone for somebody—not known who. No Democrats went to the polls."

"Солимия, Опто, — "DEAR UNION: Eighty thousand majority against the administration—don't know what party wins. No Democrats went to the polls.

"HARRISBURG, Pa., ---- 1854. "DEAR UNION: Pollock is elected. Nobody knows what he is, except that he is Governor elect. Our folks elected nobody but Mott, and the rascally Know-Nothings did that. Very few Democrats went to the polls."

"ALBANY, N. Y., --- 1854. "DRAR UNION: Seymour is e'enamost elect ed. If all our party had voted, and there had been a few more rum drinkers, he would certainly have beat Clark and Ullman. Few De mocrats went to the polls."

"MILWAUKIE, Wis., --- 1854. "DEAR UNION: We are done brown in Wis consin. Our friends did'nt go to the polls."

"TRENTON, N. J., --- 1854. "DEAR UNION: Bad day-very wet. Demo "DETROIT, Mich., —, 1854.
"DEAR UNION: Great mistake made by ou

party. They thought the election was next year, and did'nt go to the polls. Beaten, of course, but the election will be contested!"

"WILMINGTON, Del., - 1854. "DEAR UNION: Sorry to say we are nowhere this time,—better luck next time, if the Demo crats will only turn out. Few Democrats wen to the polls.

"Boston, Mass., -"DEAR UNION: Election passed off quietly returns so far not reliable, but supposed a Web ster Whig is elected Governor. There are no Know-Nothings in Massachusetts, and the ad-

So after all, the result of the late elections is no test (is it?) of the strength of the Demo cratic administration party, who were simply beaten because they did not go to the polls!

Just so in Cincinnati—"not a prominent Democrat is on the ground!" But the Union will find, to its deep chagrin, that whether its correspondents shut up in the editor's room, at Washington, have discovered any Democrats in the convention at Cincinnati or not, they are

there, as we happen to know!

Now really, is the Union so credulous as to suppose it can make any men of common sense believe, by such shameful misrepresentations that there are no Democrats in our organization, and that our party is led or managed by

Whigs?
Such tomfoollery will not persuade the masses that the American party is the Whig party in disguise, nor prevent their adopting sentiments which are engraven upon every

true American heart.

Are there no Democrats in our ranks?

Who, then, carried the elections in Baltimore, the late Gibraltar of Democracy? Who carried the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, &c., where, at former elec-tions, the Democrats had the ascendency Where are the Democrats of these States Where? They have abandoned the presen dynasty, and now form the American party!

Corruption of Party Leaders.

We have frequently expressed the opinion that the astonishing success of the American party was, in a measure, due to the conviction now so generally entertained by the people that both of the old parties had become oughly demoralized, and were controlled by a set of selfish, scheming intriguers. The fact itself is becoming more and more apparent every day, and is even admitted by those who bitterly oppose our cause and cling tenaciously to their old idels. The Valley Democrat, one of the staunchest party papers, published in Virginia, speaking of the prominent Democratic leaders in that State, is forced to make the following acknowledgment:

lowing acknowledgment:

"Never, perhaps, in the history of our party in this State has such bitter animosities existed in regard to men,—or such wire-working and intriguing to foist upon the party the favorites of factions and sections. Such conduct, in our opinion, has brought the party to the verge of defeat and ruin, and must inevitably seriously obstruct the harmony of the nominating Convention. Leaders have become ambitious and corrupt. They look more to their own promotion than they do to the welfare of the party."

When such a condition of this as a sixty in the such a condition of this as a sixty in the such a condition of this as a sixty in the such a condition of this as a sixty in the such a condition of this as a sixty in the such a condition of this as a sixty in the such a condition of this as a sixty in the such a condition of this as a sixty in the such a condition of this as a sixty in the such as a such as a sixty in the such as a suc

When such a condition of things exists, is it surprising that the people should determine to sever old party ties and be no longer the slaves of huckstering politicians? The marvel is that they have so long submitted to be rede like pack-horses by every intriguing demagogue in the land.

Defalcation of a Government Officer

A telegraphic despatch to the New York Advertiser, dated Cleveland, November 23, says The investigation by the agent of the Treasury Department shows a defalcation by ex-collector Russell, of this port, to the extent of about \$100,000, in duties not accounted for. Russell was indicted for this embezzlement last spring, and recently deposited with the United States district attorney securities to the extent of about \$20,000.

bout \$80,000.

This is probably but the beginning of th end. Most of the administration appointments were of so wretched a character, that we may reasonably expect to see Mr. Russell's example very generally followed.

Railroad Accident.

The late accident on the Harlem railroad is represented to have been occasioned by the gross carelessness of the officers of the road Fortunately no lives were lost, but nearly thir ty persons were very seriously injured, many of them having their limbs horribly fractured. The following statement was derived from one of the passengers who was on the cars when

of the passengers who was on the cars when the accident occurred:

"I left Harlem this morning at six o'clock in the accommodation train. We went at the usual speed until we got as far as Fifty-ninth street. At this point I heard the engineer's whistle to put on the brakes, and immediately saw Mr. Cummings, the conductor, take hold of the brakes. He made about three turns, when I heard a tremendous crash, and the next thing I can remember is finding myself about ten feet from where I sat at the time of the collision, thrown among all the other passengers in this car. I was sitting in the first seat of the first car, and had a little boy on my lap. His leg was broken, as was also that of another lit-tle boy who sat beside me. As soon as I was able to extricate myself from the other passengers. I broke one of the windows with my elbow and got out of the car.

"I then commenced to get the remainder of the

"I then commenced to get the remainder of the passengers out of the wrecked car. Several of those that I helped to extricate were severely wounded, some of them having their legs and arms broken. On looking around after getting the remainder of the passengers out of the car, I saw that the tender of our train had been driven into the car I sat in about ten feet, and that our locamotive had been greatly damaged. On the same track with our train was a train of freight cars from New Haven, which was travelling very slow. motive had been greatly damaged. On the same track with our train was a train of freight cars from New Haven, which was travelling very slow at the time of the collision, and before our train could be stopped we had run into the last car, completely demolishing it. The second last car of the freight train was much shattered. The wounded were carried into a house corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, where medical aid was soon received and the sufferers were partially relieved. I counted about seventeen persons that were wounded and bruised, most of whom had their legs broken. I fortunately received no injury, which is, indeed, miraculous, as I was in the first seat and was knocked back fully ten feet by the tender being driven through the car; and although all the passengers around me were severely injured, I received only a slight bruise on the lower part of my leg."

To those persons in the South, who either

To those persons in the South, who either ignorantly or maliciously assert that the Amer-ican party is at all tainted with Abelitionism, we commend the following from a late number of the National Era. The truth is, that Know Nothingism-to use the cant phrase of the day-is the deadliest foe that anti-slavery fanaticism has ever encountered. The future will verify the truth of this assertion :

verify the truth of this assertion:

"Of the future of the new party we cannot, of course, speak with any degree of confidence. One thing, however, seems certain. With its southern affiliations, and slaveholding wing, it cannot be relied upon as the Party of Freedom. Among its prominent supporters are reckoned Milard Fillmore, black with the infamy of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and John M. Clayton, of Delaware, who in a late speech lays down, as a plank of its national platform, the Nebraska doctrines of Pierce and Douglas. These are not favorable indications: With the kindest feelings towards those of our friends who have connected themselves with the new party, we must, for ourselves, stand apart from its portals of mystery, and retain our old faith in the Democracy of the New Testament and the Brotherhood of Man.

A REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER.—Levi Hanford,

hood of Man.

A REVOLUTIONARY PERSIONER.—Levi Hanford, a revolutionary pensioner, died in New York on the 20th instant, in the 96th year of his age.

In February, 1777, he was taken prisoner by the British and confined in the old "augar house" at New York for above nine months, when he was removed to the prison-ship "Good Intent," where he remained about aix months, when he was exchanged and set at liberty.

In every community there is a class of individuals who gain their livelihood by tricks, low cunning, spunging, and other disreputable expedients. Our city, being the political centre of the Union, is infested with a number of this class, and, strange to say, they are the peculiar friends of the present administration, and profess to be the authorized exponents of the sayings and doings of the President and his Cabinet. So well have they been fed at the public crib that, with every morning's dawn, an additional name is added to the list of these unpunished political culprits. These disgusting devices are deemed by certain administra tion functionaries as rare accomplishments fitting the individuals for positions of honor, trust, and profit. Some have been provided for, others are anxiously waiting, and a few are being initiated into the corrupt workings of these devices, through the instrumentality of certain heads of departments and clerks, so that, by the coming first of December, they may be prepared for new associations, be so thor-oroughly divested and freed from all moral restraint, and cleansed of all honorable principle, that they will be fully competent to compete with those whom nature never blessed with either morality or virtue, for the "loaves and fishes" which may be then distributed.

The above we base upon facts well known in this community. We could point the reader to more than one department where just such in-dividuals may be found, who owe their position to treachery, deception—aye, more—perjury. Good men, faithful officers, American citizens, who have grown grey in the service of their country, have been ruthlessly ejected from of-fice, that these creatures of nondescript princi-ples might be rewarded. Then, why be amazed at the spirit and progress of the American party? Do not the exigencies of the time de nand it? Does not the government need its renovating and purifying influence? Shall there be no end to corruption and demagoguism? There comes but one response emphatic and hearty response—aye!

A Gross Outrage.

The last Frederick (Md.) Examiner gives the following account of the successful escape of a young lady from the clutches of priestly ty-

"Miss Josephine Bunkley, a novice, who had not completed her probation, escaped from the sisterhood at Emmitsburg, about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant. She is the daughter of Joseph Bunkley, Esq., of Norfolk, Virginia, a Protestant, who took her under his protection through this city, on Wednesday last, on their way home. The circumstances of Miss Bunkley's unlawful detention and escape therefrom, as detailed to several of our citizens by her father, were as follows: Since becoming a novice, she has been doing duty at St. Joseph's Seminary as a teacher of music, &c., for the last ten months. Some months since, however, she repented of her connexion with the sisterhood, expressed a desire to return to her home, and wrote to her father to that effect. That letter was torn up before her eyes, and she was compelled to write in a different strain, declaring her satisfaction and contentment with her situation.

her situation.

"This last-mentioned letter deceived her father her situation.

"This last-mentioned letter deceived her father; while the deception was confirmed by having all his letters to his daughter returned unopened. Aware, at length, that she was a prisoner, Miss Bunkley determined to escape, and, on the morning above named, succeeded in effecting her liberty, by climbing through a sash over a door, and thence into the yard. Her movements were overheard by the watchman, whose vigilance she cluded by concealing herself behind a tree. As soon as the watchman turned away, she fled—alone, a stranger, in the night, and dressed in her novice's habit and black cap, this poor terrified girl escaped over the rough country, ten weary miles to the village of Creagerstown: where, on inquiring for the stage house, she was directed to Stevens's hotel. She immediately made known the circumstances of her case to Mr. Charles Stevens, the landlord, and demanded his protection, which was promptly accorded, and in Miss Grimes, a relative of Mr. Stevens, she found a faithful and gentle confident and friend. Her next step was to write to her father, who, upon the receipt of her letter, came without a moment's delay to her rescue. Miss B. is about 18 years of age, a very accomplished and beautiful young lady, speaking several languages, and a superior musician."

If the facts here stated are true, the father of

If the facts here stated are true, the father of this young lady owes it as a duty to society to have the whole matter brought before the courts of justice. The perpetrators of so gross an outrage should not be allowed to escape unpunished. It is high time the Romish priesthood were taught that this is a free country, and that any attempt on their part to abridge the personal liberty of an American citizen will be visited with the severest penalties of the law. They should be made to understand that we are not yet the slaves of papal despotsm, and that outrages which would probably be applauded in Spain or Italy, will not be

tolerated on American soil.

We trust this matter will be thoroughly investigated by a judicial tribunal, not only from a desire to see the guilty punished, but because it may lead to the exposure of other enormities, and to the probable relief of other victims of oppression. If Miss Bunkley was placed in duress and illegally deprived of her liberty, it is fair to presume that there are other young ladies in a like situation. At this very moment some poor girl may be subjected to the most cruel barbarities, and may be daily and hourly watching for an opportunity to escape from the clutches of her tyrants. Such a thing is by no means improbable, if the facts connected with this outrage have not been grossly exaggerated. At all events, now that the state ment has gone forth to the public, the whole affair should be thoroughly probed, and the hidden mysteries of these spiritual jails be brought to light.

If an offence against our laws has been com mitted, then the guilty should be punished If, on the other hand, the accusation originates in malice, and has no substantial foundation, then it is equally proper that the parties accused should be relieved from the suspicion of such infamous conduct.

It is a matter of no concern to us, should every Catholic girl in the country choose to inmure herself within the walls of a conventbut if any one of them is detained there against her wishes and by forcible means, then we have a right to protest against such tyranny, and to invoke for her the sacred protection of our laws.

Embezziement by a Baltimore Post Office Clerk.

A despatch from Baltimore, dated yesterday, mays:

"William H. Martin, who had been the principal distributing clerk in the post office of this city, for the last twenty years, has been detected in robbing the letters passing through his hands of the money they contained. He was detected through the agency of a decoy letter, and, on his house being searched, the letter and the money it contained

searched, the letter and the money it contained was found.

"His salary was a thousand dollars per annum, and, his house being furnished in the most extrav-agant way, and his living in the manuer and style in which he did, has excited the suspicion that these depredations most probably had been going on for several years past,"

This gentleman, it seems, has really con-sented to deliver a lecture before the Anti-sla-very society of Boston; but, before accepting the invitation, he addressed the following let-

let to Dr. Stone : "INDEPENDENCE, 14th Sept., 1854.

"INDEPENDENCE, 14th Sept., 1854.

"Dear Sire: I have received your favor of the 29th ult., and though greatly pressed for time, owing to the many business letters which I have to write, I am happy to respond.

"I have every disposition to visit Boston at the time which you propose, if my duties in the Senate will permit. Before accepting the invitation so kindly tendered, I am desirous to know whether the lecturer is or will be at liberty to give free expression of his own opinions on the subject of slavery, or whether he is to be restricted to any particular set of opinions. These inquiries are all made because I am no ultra, but a constitutional conservative.

"Thine truly, "SAM HOUSTON.

To this Dr. Stone replied: "The lecturer will be t liberty to give free expression of his opinion on he subject of slavery." "To James W. Stone, M. D."

The Father Brady Case.

The Providence Journal publishes the follow-ing letter from the Right Rev. Bernard O'Reilley, Romanist bishop at Hartford, in explana-tion of the circumstances which have caused so much excitement in that city. In compliance with the request of the bishop, and from a desire to do injustice to no one, we willingly give place to his letter. It certainly relieves him from a part of the odium which before attached to him, and it is only to be regretted that he has not explained his reason for remov-ing Father Brady, in as satisfactory manner, as he has succeeded in exonerating himself from the charge of denying christian burial to the deceased. The public also would like to be in-formed how it is that the bishop has suddenly become the owner of the church, when, but a few days before, it was covered by a mortgage of \$20,000 which was held by Father Brady. Upon these points, however, the bishop probaably finds it most prudent to preserve a discree

To the Editor of the Journal :

As you have copied a most libelious and unfair statement in my regard, you will permit me to put yourself and others right in the matter. I was not, in the first place, asked to give a burial place in front of the church to the remains of Rev. Mr.

front of the church to the remains of account of Brady.

2dly. The church fronts on the street, within a few feet of the sidewalk; the space intervening was never contemplated for a burial place, neither is there a burial place in connexion with the church.

3dly. The Rev. Mr. Brady died possessed of a burial ground, where I had a right to expect his interment, unless informed of his desire to the contrary.

trary.

4thly. I was not informed of Rev. Mr. Brady's

trary.

4thly. I was not informed of Rev. Mr. Brady's request to be buried "near the church" until about eleven o'clock on the day of his interment.

5thly. There is no railing in front of the church, and none contemplated to be there; consequently, the place was unfit for a burial place, as any enclosure raised in front of the church would be much out of place, and detract greatly from the appearance of the church.

6thly. The church at Hartford belongs to me; it cost something over \$40,000. I had to assume its entire debt, about \$27,000, the balance was paid by the people; consequently, if any friend of the deceased wished his interment there, I should have been informed of it.

7thly. Had I been informed in season of the so-called request of the deceased to be interred "near the church," I would, at once, have directed his interment in the church, which would, in the case, have been the proper place.

You will observe, then, lat, that I was not consulted as to the interment of Rev. Mr. Brady by the mover, or movers, in the matter. 2dly, that these movers selected a place most unfit, and never intended as a burial place; and 3dly, that they selected it without consulting the proprietor of the place selected for the interment.

These are facts that cannot be set aside, and these facts show that I have been greatly misrepresented, and that some editors have permitted themselves to be imposed on by the fabricators of the marvellous.

I removed the deceased from the pastoral charge

selves to be imposed on by the fabricators of the marvellous.

I removed the deceased from the pastoral charge of the congregation last July, for reasons which justified me so far as to leave me no other alternative before conscience. Could I have justified myself before conscience in again restoring him to the charge of the same congregation, I would most cheerfully have done so, for I never entertained any personal fill-will towards the deceased. In season, I offered him another congregation, considering myself justified in doing so, as in a new place the same obstacles to his ministerial success would not exist as at Hartford.

I can find no ground for self-reproach in the matter; did a similar case occur again, I would be impelled to act as I did in this instance, unless I

ter; did a similar case occur again, I would be impelled to act as I did in this instance, unless

limited to a few, the chief of whem is a most worth-less man, and was so considered by the deceased. While the congregation deplore action of a scanwhile the congregation deplore action of a scan-dalous character on the part of any holding com-munion with them, they can congratulate them-selves on the fact that the action of a few evil dis-posed persons, (and such may be found amongst posed persons, (and such may be four every people,) cannot deprive them of

This is a true and full statement of the facts in This is a true and full statement of the facts will ever, with an enlightened people, outweigh asser-tion and libellous statement. The only favor I ask of those editors who have published statements from other quarters on this matter, or made com-ments based on these statements, injurious to me, is the publication of this article.

Respectfully yours,
+BERNARD O'REILLEY,
Providence, Nov. 21, 1854.

The following official despatch from General Canrobert to the French Minister of War, details the operations of the seige up to date. It ooks very much as if the allies had met with a serious repulse :
"Before Sebastofol, Oct. 18, 1854.

"Moss. Le Marachal: Yesterday at sunrise we opened a fire in concert with the English army, and matters were going on well, when the explosion of a powder magazine belonging to a battery, which, unhapplly, was a large one, created some disturbance to our attack. This explosion had more effect, as our batteries were accumulated round the spot where it took place. The enemy took advantage of it to increase their fire, and after consulting the general commanding the artillery, I deemed it advisable to suspend our fire to repair our damage, and complete on our right, by new batteries nearer the English line, our system of attack.

our damage, and complete on our right, by new batteries nearer the English line, our system of attack.

"This delay certainly is much to be regretted; but it cannot be helped, and I am taking every means to render it as short as possible. The city has withstood the fire much better than was expected. The enciente, in its enormous development, in a straight line carrying all that it can receive in heavy calibre from the fleet, allows it to prolong the struggle. On the 17th our troops took possession of the plattau situated in the front of the point of attack, called the Mast Bastion, and now occupy it. This evening we construct there a masked battery of 12 guns, and if possible a second battery at the extreme right, above the declivity.

"All our means of attack are concentrated on this bastion, and will, I hope, soon clear it, with the rasistance of the English batteries, which take it in the left flank. Yesterday, about 10 a. m., the allied fleets attacked the exterior batteries of the place, but I have not yet received the report so as to enable me to give an account of the results of that attack. The English batteries are in the beat possible condition; they have received nine new mortars, which will have great effect.

Yesterday, in the battery which surrounds the tower, situated on the left of the tower, an im-

mortars, which will have great effect.
Yesterday, in the battery which surrounds the tower, situated on the left of the tower, an immense explosion took place, which must have done great injury to the enemy, for since then the fire of that battery has been very slack, and this morning only a few guns were able to fire from it. I have no precise news of the Russian army. There is

NEWS BROUGHT BY THE CANADIAN.

From the New York Herald.

The seige of Sebastopol still "drugs its slotength along," and although efforts are made anticipate a result by vivid descriptions of the deperate extremities to which its garrison is reduce and even by runors of its fall, these accounts see to produce no corresponding effects on the Englismarkets, their influence being rather unfavorables.

Thus far, then, the anticipations formed from the tremendous resources combined for the reduction of the fortress have been set at angula. It was on the prompt results expected to he achieved from their unprecedented magnitude that the calculations which led to the expedition were founded. Should these hopes be disappointed, and any considerable time he wasted before the place, a skilly planned attack by a sufficiently powerful Russian force, supposing that their reserves can be brought up in time for the purpose, may at any time defeat the grand object of the expedition, and oblige the besiegers to assume the defeusive.

The history of siege operations justifies us in doubting whether, in spite of the enormous sing materies assembled by the allies, Sebastopol is likely to offer any exception to their general results. Valenciennes, in 1708, sustained a siege of forty-five days, with only 175 cannon. Dantzic, in 1613, held out for 108 days, with 500 cannon, and then only yielded through the pressure of famine. Cuitad Rodrigo was defended by only 86 guns, and yet held out for twenty-one days. The Russians have at Sebastopol 1,500 cannon, and these are mostly all of large calibre. What probability is there, therefore, in speculating on the proximate surrender of the garrison, buvyed up as they are by the hope of being speedily relieved?

It must be remembered, too, that the allies are only provisioned for six weeks, and that notwithstanding the allieged friendly disposition of the Tarta population, the descriptions forwarded home by English officers of their scanty fare show that this statement must either be false, or that the friendly feelings of the natives are controlled by their apprehensions of the doubtful nature of the contest. If, therefore, the place can only hold out a few weeks longer—and at present we see no reason why it should not—the Crimean expedition may possibly end in a total failure.

These are, of course, mere speculations, but they assume something of force from the protracted resistance, wh

A convention between the United States and the fugitives from justice in certain cases, was duly ratified on the 1st instant at London, and has just been made public by proclamation by the Presi-

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Sebastopol not yet Taken.

Large Advance in Breadstuffs.—Cotten Quiet-Consols 93 5-8.

HALIPAX, Nov. 28, 1854. The Royal mail steamship Canada, Capt. Stone

The Royal mail steamship Canada, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 11th inst., reached her wharf in this city at a late hour last night.

Her news is four days later than that received by the Canadian at Portland yesterday.

Both in a political and commercial view the advices are of an interesting character.

At the latest accounts from the seat of war, Sebastopol had not been taken; the seige was progressing slowly but surely.

The anxiety of the public in England and France was intense, and the disappointment daily experienced at the non-reception of decisive news was producing audible complaints.

Reliable accounts of the engagement at Balaklava on the 25th ult., had been received.

It was a most serious affair, and far more disastrous to the English forces than at first represented.

The Emperor Napoleon having withdrawn the order prohibiting Mr. Soule from passing through France, Mr. Soule had gone to Madrid by way of Paris.

Lord Palmerston was on a visit to Paris, and

Paris.

Lord Palmerston was on a visit to Paris, and speculation was rife as to the object he has in view.

Speculation was rife as to the object he has in view.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Liverpool Cotton market had displayed considerable animation in the early part of the week, but foll off toward the close, and became quiet, at about previous rates, although some circulars quote a slight decline on middling qualities.

The business of the week amounted to nearly 50,000 bales, of which about 7,000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

speculators and exporters.

In breadstuffs considerable advance had taken place on all articles, and a good demand was ex-perienced in the early part of the week; the spec-ulative feeling, however, fell off, and the market

nlative feeling, however, fell off, and the market closed quietly.

According to the circular of Messra Richardson, Spencer & Co., the advance on flour was equal to de. per barrel; on wheat (of fair and good quality) 6d. per bushel, and on corn 3s. per quarter. Their quotations for western canal flour are 43s.; white wheat, 18s.; and Indian corn, 45s. a 46s. 6d.

Provisions generally were firmer, owing mainly to the large requirements of government in beef and pork.

and pork.

Consols closed at 93 5-8—a slight decline from In American securities a small business had been done at unchanged prices.

Know-Norminos.—Outsiders say that the Know-Nothings have carried all their nominations in the recent elections in Texas, in every town in which they were organized.—N. O. Creots.

Nor put a sword or bullet the One of the population? Story of a Faithful Dog. Premonitory

The following story is said, by the Portsmouth Chronicle, to be derived, as to all its facts, from a most respectable Quaker family, whose veracity cannot be doubted:

facts, from a most respectable Quaker family, whose veracity cannot be doubted:

"About fifty years age, in the western part of the State of New York, lived a lonely widow named Mozher. Her husband has been dead many years, and her only daughter was grown up and married, living at the distance of a mile or two from the family mansion.

"And thus the old lady lived alone in her house day and night. Yet in her conscious innocence and trust in Providence, she felt safe and cheerful—did her work quietly during the daylight, and at eventide slept sweetly.

"One morning, however, she awoke with an extraordinary and unwented gloom upon her mind, which was impressed with the apprehension that something strange was about to happen to her or hers. So full was she of this thought that she could not stay at home that day, but must go abroad to give vent to it, by unbosoming herself to her friends, especially to her daughter. With her she spent the greater part of the day, and to her she several times repeated the recital of her apprehensions. The daughter as often repeated the sasurances that the good mother had never done injury to any person, and added, 'I cannot think any one would hurst you, for you have not an enemy in the world."

"As the day was declining, Mrs. Mozher."

would have you, for you have not at chemy in the world.

"As the day was declining, Mrs. Mozher sought her home, but expressed the same feelings as she left her daughter's house.

"On her way home she called on a neighbor who lived in the last house before she reached her own. Here she again made known her continued apprehensions, which had nearly ripened into fear, and from the lady of the mansion she received answers similar to those of her daughter. 'You have harmed no one in your whole lifetime, surely no one will molest you. Go home in quiet, and Rover shall go with you. Here, Rover, said she to a stout watch-dog that lay on the floor, 'here, Rover, go home with Mrs. Mozher, and take care of her.' Rover did as he was told. The widow went home, milked her cows, took care of coverything out of doors, and went to bed as usual. Rover had not left her for an instant. When she was fairly in bed, he laid bimself down upon the outside of the bed, and as the widow relied on his fidelity, and perhaps chid herself for needless fear, she fell asleep. Sometime in the night she awake, being startled, probably, by a slight noise outside the house. It was so slight, however, that she was not aware of being startled at all, but heard, as soon as she awoke, a sound like the rising of a window near her bed, which was in a room on the ground floor.

"The dog neither barked nor moved. Next there was another sound, as if some one was in the room and stepped cautiously, on the floor. The woman saw nothing, but now for the first time felt the dog move, as he made a violent spring from the bed, and at the same moment something fell on the floor, sounding like a heavy log. Then followed other noises, like the pawing of a dog's feet'; but soon all was still again, and the dog resurted his place on the bed without having barked or growled at all.

"This time the widow did not go to sleep immediately, but lay awake wondering, yet not deeming it best to get up. But at last she dropped asleep, and when she awoke the sun was shining. She

The London Times, commenting up

The London Times, commenting upon the great Baby Show in Ohlo, says:

"There is something remarkably striking in the difference between the Old World and the New, as exhibited in this National Baby Convention, which, although bearing at first sight the appearance of a good joke, may hereafter assume some very serious features. We at our cattle shows give prizes to the man who produces the best food for the people's eating. The Americans give prizes for the mouths best adapted to cut the food which is so bountfully prepared for them on their vast continent. The two nations typify their difference in this manner. Our great desire is to find ample food for our population. The Americans are only desirous of a large population to consume their food. And really the wish of the United States for a large and energetic population seems to be founded upon very good grounds. They are spreading out their arms so widely—they are appropriating so extensively—they are annexing so constantly, that citizens, to fill all the newly acquired territory, will scarcely be found. If they buy the Czar's possessions in the north these will be useless without citizens to cultivate them; if they join the Sandwich Islands to the confideration, this will call for a fresh supply of Jonathan's progeny. Louisians, Florids, Texas are forever calling for fresh instalments of Yankee blood. Young Yankees, therefore, are at a premium, and the endeavor to encourage a supply of the best spicimens of the article is founded on reason. America cannot appropriation. The institution, then, of a convention for "prize Yankees" has its serious as well as its amusing side.

Secrets of Happiness.—A susceptibility to delicate attentions, a fine sense of the averages and

has its serious as well as its amusing side.

Secrets of Happiness.—A susceptibility to delicate attentions, a fine sense of the nameless and exquisite tenderness of manner and thought, constitute, in the minds of its possessors, the deepest under current of life, the felt and treasured but unseen and inexpressible richness of affection. It is rarely found in the characters of men, but it outweighs, when it is, all grosser qualities. There are many who waste and lose affection by carcless and often unconscious neglect. It is not a plant to grow untended; the breath of rude indifference or rude touch may destroy forever its delicate texture. There is a daily attention to the slight courtesies of life which can alone preserve the first freshness of passion. The easy surprises of pleasure; the carnest cheerfulness of assent to slight wishes; the habitual respect to opinions; the polite abstinence from personal topics in the company of others; unwavering attention to his and her comfort, both abroad and at home; and, above all, the careful preservation of those proprieties of conversation and manner which are sacred when before the world, are some of the secrets of that rare happiness which age and infirmity alike fail to impair or diminish.

Who Did It?—The night after the Massachusetts

who Did I?—The night after the Massachusetts election, a patriotic gentlement, with all the cuthusiasm consequent upon the occasion, was addressing a large crowd in State street, Boston. In glowing lauguage he portrayed the result, and in a loud voice inquired, "And who did this—who brought about this great victory?" The orator paused for a moment, when one of his hearers in a loud, distinct voice, answered—"Sam." The speaker was for a few moments unheard in the shouts of laughter which followed.